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News Summary

This issue of *The Chronicle* is accompanied by a 96-page compendium of facts about higher education in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Articles on inside pages

The new president of the U. of Maryland at Baltimore and the head of the system's Board of Regents resigned after a dispute: Page A15.

The Supreme Court blocked a desegregation plan to reorganize higher education in Louisiana: Page A20.

Financial aid to students was 8.3 per cent higher in academic 1988-89 than in academic 1987-88: Page A29.

A six-month investigation has led the U. of North Carolina system's Board of Governors to adopt a package of sports reforms: Page A32.

A new version of Mao's Cultural Revolution is sweeping across China's campuses: Page A35.

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Ruling Clears Way for Major Changes in College Pensions

SEC approves settlement of fight between TIAA-CREF and critics

WASHINGTON

The Securities and Exchange Commission has given final approval to a settlement between higher education's largest pension companies and a group of critics that had been pressing them to give policyholders more control over their retirement accumulations.

The S.E.C. action cleared the way for major changes that would give the companies' policyholders far more flexibility in the handling of their money, make the college pension environment more competitive than ever before, and force institutions to think more carefully about the goals of their pension plans.

The action also meant that the $76-billion companies, the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association and the College Retirement Equities Fund, could avoid a long and bitter hearing process that almost certainly would have taken place had there been no settlement.

2 New Funds Planned

After the S.E.C. approved the agreement last month, TIAA-CREF announced it would offer policyholders two new investment funds in the first quarter of 1990. In 1987, a special TIAA-CREF panel recommended that the companies offer more options.

At present, policyholders may invest in TIAA, a fixed-income fund, or CREF, which has a stock fund and a money-market fund. The agreement approved by the S.E.C. applies only to CREF. It is expected to take effect in six months.

The companies and their critics also signed a separate agreement that will apply to retirement holdings in TIAA. The changes called for in that agreement, which does not require S.E.C. approval, are expected to take effect in about two years.

Clifton R. Wharton, Jr., TIAA-CREF's

Continued on Page A16

PUBLISHER CALLED PRO-NAZI

An Embarrassed Historian Seeks to Halt Distribution of German Edition of Book

By CAROLYN J. MOONEY

Francis R. Nicosia admits he knew little about academic publishing when he signed a contract in 1984 for his first scholarly book, *The Third Reich and the Palestine Question*.

The history professor at Saint Michael's College considers himself far wiser now. In recent months, Mr. Nicosia has embarked on a personal campaign to distance himself from a German translation of his book, which was published by a German company that he and other scholars maintain is an apologist for Germany's Nazi era.

"It's professionally embarrassing," Mr. Nicosia said. "People who don't know the story are going to think I approve of the political agenda of the publisher. I can't even list the translation on my curriculum vitae."

Mr. Nicosia was upset that his original publisher, the University of Texas Press, did not notify him when it first learned of the German publisher's interest early in 1988, and that it continued to deal with the German company after he expressed his concern. He now wants the Texas press to force the German publisher, Druffel Verlag, to stop circulating and promoting the book. More than a dozen scholars and Jewish organizations have written sharply worded letters to the Texas press urging

Continued on Page A19

CHRISTOPHE BOISSIERT, FOR THE CHRONICLE

Francis R. Nicosia: "People who don't know the story are going to think I approve of the political agenda of the publisher."

Gifts to Colleges Appear to Be on the Way Up, After First Decline in More Than 10 Years

By LIZ McMILLEN

Giving to higher education appears to have bounced back after suffering its first year of decline in more than a decade.

As colleges and universities counted their final receipts this summer, several reported that they had raised more money in 1988-89 than they had the previous year, when overall contributions to higher education went down by 3.5 per cent. Some observers believed that changes in the tax law, as well as the crash on Wall Street, had been responsible for the drop.

Although the effects of those economic factors are still being felt, the worst fears—that charitable giving to colleges would be jeopardized—seem to have eased. Many fund raisers say their efforts have regained the momentum established before the decline.

"It's pretty much back to normal," said G. David Gearhart, senior vice-president for development and university relations at Pennsylvania State University.

Topping the $100-Million Mark

At many colleges, contributions are up in nearly all categories—including alumni gifts, corporate and foundation grants, and planned giving. Several colleges recorded sizable increases in overall giving, ranging from 15 per cent to more than 50 per cent, and a few went over the $100-million-mark for the first time. Some examples:

- The College of William and Mary, in a $150-million capital campaign, received a

Continued on Page A27

A rebounding stock market brought strong returns for college and university endowments in 1988-89: Page A25.

2 National Fraternities Plan to Eliminate Pledging in Campaign Against Alcohol Abuse and Hazing

By MICHELE N-K COLLISON

In efforts to stop alcohol abuse and violence by their members, two national fraternities have announced they will eliminate pledging, and the nation's largest fraternity association has embarked on an aggressive public-relations campaign to discourage hazing.

Zeta Beta Tau and Tau Kappa Epsilon, the nation's largest fraternity, became the first to eliminate pledging, which has been used to initiate new members into fraternities since the 1920's.

Traditionally, the pledge period—the time between a student's being asked to join a fraternity and his initiation as a member—lasts from six to eight weeks. Many fraternity chapters subject their pledges to hazing during that time, with some requiring students to drink large amounts of alcoholic beverages or to endure beatings by fraternity members.

Under the new system devised by the two fraternities, students will become

Continued on Page A30

A Public-Relations Dream for Space Scientists

Researchers say the spectacularly successful tour of Neptune by *Voyager 2* should boost support for further planetary missions: Page A4.

MARGINALIA

A directory of "administrative support services" at the University of Illinois at Chicago lists, under Laundry Services, the "Flat and Fluff Division."

■

Memorandum circulated in the University of Oklahoma system:

"Several campus departments have informed the General Services Department that they have surplus property available. Any department wishing to obtain any of these items should contact the person named below. . . .

"Anatomical Sciences: Cliff Wallace

"1 K.H. Dryer 1217
"1 Chromatography Oven
"1 Abe-Sonic-Cleaner
"1 Accessories
"1 Slide Cabinet
"2 Technicians
"5 Blackboards 6' x 3'
"1 Blackboards 9' x 4' "

We could use both of those technicians if they haven't been spoken for.

■

The description of Session W01 at a workshop of the American Association of Physics Teachers laid down this stiff prerequisite:

"Some experience on the Macintosh is required but not necessary."

■

A reader at Harvard spotted this sign on the door of the University Central Copy Service:

DUE TO MACHINE MALEFUNCTIONS,
CENTRAL COPY SERVICE
CLOSED AT 8:00 P.M.

Sexism!

■

From the preface to the second edition of *Universe*, an introductory astronomy textbook:

"Although we have made a valient effort to make this an error-free edition, some mistakes may have crept in."

Perish the thought!

■

Offering in a bulletin on scholarship opportunities at Florida International University:

"S.G.A. CHEN-SHUE MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP (U)—Full-Time Hispanic, Oriental, or Black student working toward resenting his / her culture to the University Community or enhancing the University experience of his / her peers. (Supporting statement must be included.)"

A statement that's full of bitterness and ill will!

■

We're late in reporting this, but according to the 1986-87 edition of *Accredited Institutions of Postsecondary Education*, the Ohio College of Barber Styling offers "courses of varying lengths."

—C.G.

In Brief

Judge Strikes Down Michigan Anti-Bias Plan

ANN ARBOR, MICH.—A federal judge here has struck down a University of Michigan policy aimed at barring discrimination or harassment of students on the campus. The decision could affect a handful of other colleges that have proposed or adopted similar policies.

U.S. District Judge Avern Cohn ruled that the Michigan policy—which took effect last year—violated the First Amendment. He said the policy was so overly broad and vague that "persons of common intelligence must guess at its meaning."

The policy prohibited discrimination and harassment on the basis of "race, ethnicity, religion, origin, sex, sexual orientation, creed, national origin, ancestry, age, marital status, handicap, or Vietnam-era-veteran status." It also laid out guidelines to determine the campus settings in which such behavior constituted a violation of the policy.

The Michigan chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union challenged the constitutionality of the policy. A lawyer for the university said officials had not yet decided whether to appeal the decision or revise the policy.

Members of the A.C.L.U. in Wisconsin have said they may challenge a similar policy that was to take effect at the University of Wisconsin last week.

Vandals Paint Racial Slurs on Rutgers Jewish Center

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J.—Three members of a white-supremacist group here have been arrested and charged with spray-painting a Rutgers University Jewish student center with swastikas and racial slurs.

The action marked the second time in as many years that the facility—the B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation Center—had been vandalized by members of youth gangs known as "skinheads," Rutgers officials said.

The three suspects—none of whom is affiliated with Rutgers—have been charged with, among other things, desecrating a venerated object, damaging property, and criminal mischief.

If all three are tried as adults, the charges carry a maximum penalty of eight-and-a-half years in prison and a $22,500 fine. One of the suspects is a minor, but the Middlesex County prosecutor said he would seek to have the youth tried as an adult.

Campus Police Officer Kills Man During Arrest

KALAMAZOO, MICH.—Western Michigan University last week dismissed a campus police officer who shot and killed a man while on duty.

The dismissal followed a university investigation of the shooting, but officials would not disclose their findings. The Michigan Attorney General has begun a separate investigation.

The shooting victim, Jonathan B. Richey, was killed when the officer's gun discharged during an arrest, university officials said. Mr. Richey was not associated with Western Michigan.

The incident began when police stopped to investigate Mr. Richey's car, which was parked on a road that divides the campus. Mr. Richey allegedly assaulted one officer, took the officer's gun, shot out a tire of the police car, and left the scene in his own car. He was shot when he was stopped later by two other officers.

What They're Reading on College Campuses

		Previous Survey
1.	**Yukon Ho!** by Bill Watterson	1
2.	**Wildlife Preserves,** by Gary Larson	5
3.	**Chaos,** by James Gleick	7
4.	**The Cardinal of the Kremlin,** by Tom Clancy	—
5.	**The Mummy,** by Anne Rice	4
6.	**Codependent No More,** by Melody Beattie	—
7.	**The Dark Tower: The Gunslinger,** by Stephen King	—
8.	**The Silence of the Lambs,** by Thomas Harris	—
9.	**The Dance of Anger,** by Harriet Goldhor Lerner	—
10.	**Zoya,** by Danielle Steel	—

The Chronicle's list of best-selling books was compiled from information supplied by stores serving the following campuses: American U., Baylor U., Bucknell U., Carleton College, Carnegie Mellon U., Case Western Reserve U., Central Michigan U., Dartmouth College, Idaho State U., Indiana U., Kent State U., Lawrence U., Lehigh U., Mankato State U., Montana State U., New York U., Pennsylvania State U., Portland State U., Princeton U., San Francisco State U., Stanford U., Syracuse U., Tarrant County Junior College, Tulane U., U. of California at San Diego, U. of Hawaii, U. of Iowa, U. of Maryland-Baltimore County, U. of Missouri at Columbia, U. of Nebraska at Lincoln, U. of New Orleans, U. of Notre Dame, U. of Pittsburgh, U. of Puget Sound, U. of Washington, U. of Wisconsin at Madison, Vanderbilt U., and Xavier U. (Ohio). Reports covered sales of hardcover and paperback trade books in July.

Medical Enrollment Up, Applications Down

CHICAGO—Despite a continued decline in the number of applications, freshman enrollment in U.S. medical schools rose in the last academic year for the first time since 1981.

Combined, the schools accepted 64 per cent of those who applied, or one in every 1.6 applicants, according to a report by the American Medical Association.

The association found a 121-per-cent increase in the number of women from the Far East and the Pacific Islands entering medical school over the past five years, and a 103.6-per-cent increase among their male counterparts.

In the same five-year period, the number of white males starting medical school dropped 12.5 per cent, while the number of white women declined slightly.

The report, published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*'s August 25 issue, shows increases of 2.7 per cent and 24.5 per cent in the number of black males and black females entering medical school.

In the last academic year, there were 16,781 first-year students in medical schools, an increase of 95 over the previous year. However, total enrollment decreased by 592, and there were 241 fewer graduates than in the year before.

U. of Mass. Files Appeal of Open-Meeting Ruling

AMHERST, MASS.—The University of Massachusetts has appealed a court ruling that would require opening to the public the meetings of animal-research committees.

A lawsuit filed by the New England Anti-Vivisection Society sought to open meetings of the committees at the university's Amherst campus and medical school in Worcester. A Suffolk County Superior Court judge ruled in July that the research committees were subject to the state's open-meeting law and that their meetings must be public.

The committees, among other

Fall College Enrollment Expected to Top 13 Million

WASHINGTON

College enrollment is expected to top 13 million for the first time ever, according to the U.S. Department of Education.

Despite the decline in the number of high-school graduates, the department predicted that college enrollment will climb 1.9 per cent this fall to an estimated 13,087,000. The gain is due to an increase in the college-going rate among students of both traditional and non-traditional college age, the department said in its annual "Back to School Forecast."

Public institutions are expected to enroll about 10,188,000 students, while enrollment at private institutions will reach 2,899,000. The proportion of students attending each type of institution has been virtually unchanged throughout the 1980's, with about 78 per cent at public colleges and 22 per cent at private ones.

In its five-year enrollment forecast, the department estimated that college attendance would grow slowly through 1991, peaking at 13,233,000. It will then dip to 13,026,000 by 1993.

The number of bachelor's degrees awarded in 1989-90 will surpass one million for the first time, rising 1.2 per cent to a record high of 1,006,000, according to the department. In addition, colleges are expected to award 448,000 associate degrees, 301,000 master's degrees, 34,000 doctoral degrees, and 72,000 professional degrees.

Spending Up 7.2 Pct.

College expenditures are projected to increase 7.2 per cent this year to an all-time high of $140.9-billion. Public institutions will spend some $91.9-billion, while private institutions will spend $49-billion. Spending for each full-time-equivalent student will climb to $12,986 at public institutions and $20,724 at private ones.

According to the department's projections, colleges are expected to employ about 755,000 full- and part-time faculty members in 1989-90, 1.9 per cent more than last year. Public institutions will employ 534,000 professors, while private institutions will employ 221,000.

Taking all levels of education into account, the department estimated that total education spending would rise 6.8 per cent to $353-billion in 1989-90.

Despite that record spending, education is in a state of "crisis," according to Secretary of Education Lauro F. Cavazos. "Our nation continues to make a tremendous financial investment in education, but the education deficit continues to grow," he said in a statement accompanying the department's forecast. "Too many Americans remain ill prepared for a changing world."

—JEAN EVANGELAUF

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Note Book

Tips on what students should bring to college and how they should study and manage their money once they get there are among the topics covered in an orientation booklet that Loyola University of Chic[illegible]s published for fresh[illegible]s fall.

The booklet, [illegible]e *Freshman Year*, [illegible]y Loyola sophomores [illegible]ar's freshman class. It suggest[illegible]at kinds of things students should bring to college (an alarm clock, extension cord, hangers, rain-proof clothing); how they can get along with their roommates (by being considerate and learning to compromise); and how to avoid gaining the "freshman 10" (by filling up on fruits and vegetables and by exercising).

The pamphlet also advises students to work during the summer and put their money into a checking account in a bank near the campus.

It contains a few suggestions on academics. One student wrote that freshmen should get the telephone numbers of other students in their classes so that, if the freshmen miss a class, they can call the other students and borrow their notes. Another student had a more simple message: "Study!" she wrote.

■

The University of Dayton has offered tips on clothes laundering as part of its orientation handbook for freshmen this year.

L. B. Fred, the university's director of special programs, added the advice because, he said, many students come to college having never done their own laundry.

"It's hard to believe that with all the TV commercials telling you how to keep your clothes sparkling clean, there are many people who get to college not knowing how to do the wash," said Mr. Fred.

Mr. Fred's laundry tips are simple. They include: "If in doubt, wash cold," "Sort your clothes at least into light and dark," and "Don't overload the machines." He also warns students not to wash wool sweaters in washing machines unless they want them shrunk to "fit a Barbie doll."

■

Foreign students at New York University's Stern School of Business learned a little about the customs of doing business in the United States through a new course offered at the university last month.

Most of the students in the week-long class, "Communicating in American Business," were Japanese. University officials said they felt the course was necessary because cultural differences could lead to mistakes in business practices.

The course taught the students that in the United States it is acceptable to ask questions both of professors and of bosses, even though questioning superiors may be frowned on in other countries. It also suggested study techniques for business school.

Students

Student Aid Rises 8.3 Pct. in 1988-89; Total Reaches $26.7-Billion, Three-Fourths From Federal Funds

College Board report notes, however, that college costs are rising faster than financial assistance

By ROBIN WILSON

WASHINGTON

Financial aid to college students was 8.3 per cent higher in academic 1988-89 than in academic 1987-88. The increase was the second-largest in this decade.

About $26.7-billion was distributed to students, with the federal government supplying 75 per cent of the funds, colleges and universities 19 per cent, and state governments 6 per cent, according to data compiled by the College Board. Graduate and undergraduate students shared $11.9-billion in loans, $11.3-billion in grants, and $3.5-billion in work-study and other benefits.

The data are from "Trends in Student Aid," a report that the College Board publishes annually.

Higher-education officials said the increase in aid last year was a good sign for students. But, they said, the good news is tempered by the fact that college costs continue to rise at a much greater rate than the increase in aid. And the increase in costs continues to outstrip the rise in incomes, making college less affordable.

"I certainly think that the situation is better than earlier in the decade. But there are still reasons people are concerned."

For example, the cost of attending private institutions rose by 118 per cent from academic 1980-81 to academic 1988-89, while disposable income per person rose by only 67 per cent in the same period. The cost of attending public four-year institutions rose by 77 per cent during that period, and the cost of public two-year institutions rose by 65 per cent.

Some Concerns Remain

"I certainly think that the situation is better than earlier in the decade," said Janet S. Hansen, director for policy analysis at the College Board. "But there are still reasons people are concerned."

Student-aid experts cited these other reasons why the aid picture was not as bright as the College Board data might make it look:

■ Much of the increase in aid to students

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WEIGHING HABITS, HOBBIES, INTERESTS

The Imprecise Art of Roommate Matching: Sorting Out Pre-Med Majors, Unicorn Collectors, and 'Fluff Chicks'

© 1989 LLOYD LEMMERMANN, FOR THE CHRONICLE

Ohio State's Toni Greenslade says students' relationships with their roommates frequently determine whether they are happy at the university.

By SUSAN DODGE

COLUMBUS, OHIO

Eight students and two administrators were holed up this summer in offices at the Ohio State University, sorting through reams of paper that they hoped would give them clues in the daunting task of finding roommates for the university's 6,400 freshmen.

Over the course of the summer, they considered a student who described herself as "used to a fast-paced lifestyle" and another who said she was "very interested in Bible study." The students' hobbies ranged from "building doll houses" to "collecting unicorns." And some students specified whom they'd like as a roommate—"someone who is outgoing" and "someone who is a pre-med major" were two of the most frequent requests.

Most large public institutions rely on computers to pair roommates, but officials at Ohio State spend each summer poring over the scrawled comments of prospective freshmen. After considering students' habits, hobbies, and academic interests, the officials make the matches. Their skill will be tested when students begin arriving on the campus later this month.

Toni Greenslade, who manages the

Continued on Following Page

Student Aid Rises 8.3 Pct.; Total Tops $26-Billion

Continued from Page A29

over the last two years has come in the form of loans, with many low-income persons being forced to borrow large amounts. Most higher-education officials believe that low-income students should receive grants rather than loans. (Studies have shown that those students are more likely than higher-income students to default.)

■ Although the amount of money available for Pell Grants has increased by 33.5 per cent since 1980, Congress has not increased the maximum grant per student to keep up with inflation. That is because more lower-income students are enrolling in for-profit trade schools and, on average, are qualifying for larger grants than recipients did in the past, said Arthur M. Hauptman, an independent consultant on student-aid issues.

■ The increase in the amount of federal aid that colleges may distribute to students as they see fit, including Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants and Campus Work-Study, has not kept up with inflation.

11 Million Awards Last Year

According to the College Board report, the number of awards made under federal student-assistance programs has also increased since 1980. About 11 million awards were made to students last year, an increase of 6 per cent over academic 1987-88 and of 27 per cent since 1980-81. The College Board report does not provide information on the number of awards made by state governments and by colleges.

Although borrowing by students has increased dramatically in the 1980's, the board's latest report shows that students received only slightly more under the Stafford Student Loan program last year than in academic 1987-88.

But borrowing under another federal loan program, little used earlier in the decade, has surged in the last couple of years. Students borrowed $2-billion last year under the Supplemental Loans for Students program, up 17 per cent from the year before. College officials suspect that the use of supplemental loans has increased because new restrictions on Stafford Student Loans has made them harder to obtain. Students do not have to pass needs tests to qualify for supplemental loans, as they must for Stafford loans.

Much of the increase in borrowing of supplemental loans has been by students attending for-profit trade schools. Educators are concerned that more students will default on the loans because borrowers must pay a higher interest rate than on Stafford loans.

"This is going to mean a tremendous increase in defaults down the road, because these loans are targeted on exactly the wrong students," says Mr. Hauptman.

Copies of the report, "Trends in Student Aid," are available for $6 each from College Board Publications, Department MO5, Box 886, New York 10101-0886.

FACT FILE: Trends in Student Aid, 1980-81 to 1988-89

Total amounts, in millions of dollars, not adjusted for inflation

Federally supported programs	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88*	1988-89*
Generally available aid									
Pell Grants	$2,387	$2,299	$2,418	$2,792	$3,033	$3,567	$3,443	$3,739	$4,460
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	368	362	343	361	374	410	400	419	393
State Student Incentive Grants	77	77	74	60	76	76	73	75	73
College Work-Study	660	624	615	683	645	656	629	635	706
Perkins Loans	694	580	597	682	677	703	763	805	859
Income-Contingent Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4
Stafford Student Loans	6,200	7,150	6,497	7,260	8,143	8,328	8,330	9,105	9,168
Supplemental Loans for Students	0	16	78	145	221	265	462	1,777	2,071
Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students	3	57	122	171	244	246	307	502	635
Subtotal	10,388	11,164	10,744	12,155	13,414	14,251	14,407	17,063	18,369
Specially directed aid									
Social Security	1,883	1,996	733	220	35	0	0	0	0
Veterans	1,714	1,351	1,356	1,148	1,002	849	780	763	743
Military	203	235	269	301	333	346	364	360	372
Other grants	122	106	85	62	60	67	67	74	80
Other loans	62	109	216	263	327	372	315	293	300
Subtotal	3,985	3,796	2,659	1,993	1,757	1,634	1,526	1,491	1,494
Total federal aid	14,373	14,959	13,402	14,147	15,170	15,886	15,933	18,554	19,863
State grant programs	801	921	1,006	1,106	1,222	1,311	1,432	1,503	1,642
Institutionally awarded aid	2,060	2,247	2,507	2,881	3,221	3,674	4,056	4,561	5,156
Total federal, state, and institutional aid	$17,233	$18,127	$16,915	$18,134	$19,613	$20,870	$21,422	$24,619	$26,661

Total amounts, in millions of constant 1988 dollars

Federally supported programs	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88*	1988-89*
Generally available aid									
Pell Grants	$3,261	$2,890	$2,913	$3,245	$3,395	$3,879	$3,663	$3,819	$4,353
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	502	454	413	420	418	446	425	426	384
State Student Incentive Grants	105	96	89	70	85	83	77	77	71
College Work-Study	902	784	741	794	722	713	669	649	689
Perkins Loans	947	729	719	793	758	764	812	823	839
Income-Contingent Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4
Stafford Student Loans	8,470	8,989	7,827	8,437	9,114	9,055	8,862	9,302	8,949
Supplemental Loans for Students	0	20	94	168	247	288	491	1,815	2,021
Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students	3	71	148	198	273	267	327	513	620
Subtotal	14,190	14,035	12,943	14,125	15,013	15,496	15,327	17,431	17,929
Specially directed aid									
Social Security	2,572	2,509	883	256	39	0	0	0	0
Veterans	2,342	1,698	1,633	1,334	1,122	923	830	780	725
Military	278	295	324	349	372	376	387	368	363
Other grants	166	133	103	72	67	73	71	76	78
Other loans	85	136	260	306	366	405	335	299	293
Subtotal	5,443	4,772	3,203	2,316	1,966	1,777	1,623	1,523	1,459
Total federal aid	19,634	18,806	16,145	16,440	16,979	17,273	16,951	18,954	19,388
State grant programs	1,094	1,158	1,212	1,285	1,368	1,425	1,524	1,536	1,603
Institutionally awarded aid	2,814	2,824	3,020	3,348	3,605	3,995	4,315	4,660	5,033
Total federal, state, and institutional aid	$23,542	$22,789	$20,377	$21,073	$21,951	$22,693	$22,789	$25,150	$26,023

Number of student-aid recipients and amount of aid per recipient

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88*	1988-89*
Pell Grants									
Recipients	2,708,000	2,709,000	2,523,000	2,759,000	2,747,000	2,813,000	2,732,000	3,001,000	3,250,000
Aid per recipient—current dollars	$881	$849	$958	$1,012	$1,104	$1,268	$1,260	$1,246	$1,372
Aid per recipient—constant dollars	$1,204	$1,067	$1,155	$1,176	$1,236	$1,379	$1,341	$1,273	$1,339
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants									
Recipients	717,000	659,000	641,000	649,000	652,000	686,000	631,000	635,000	561,000
Aid per recipient—current dollars	$513	$549	$535	$557	$573	$598	$633	$659	$701
Aid per recipient—constant dollars	$701	$690	$644	$647	$641	$650	$673	$674	$684
College Work-Study									
Recipients	819,000	739,000	720,000	772,000	735,000	728,000	690,000	686,000	765,000
Aid per recipient—current dollars	$806	$844	$854	$886	$877	$901	$912	$926	$923
Aid per recipient—constant dollars	$1,101	$1,061	$1,029	$1,029	$982	$979	$970	$946	$901
Perkins Loans									
Recipients	813,000	684,000	675,000	719,000	697,000	701,000	716,000	674,000	803,000
Aid per recipient—current dollars	$853	$848	$884	$949	$971	$1,003	$1,067	$1,195	$1,070
Aid per recipient—constant dollars	$1,165	$1,066	$1,065	$1,103	$1,087	$1,091	$1,135	$1,221	$1,044
Stafford Student Loans									
Recipients	2,904,000	3,135,000	2,942,000	3,147,000	3,546,000	3,536,000	3,499,000	3,596,000	3,583,000
Aid per recipient—current dollars	$2,135	$2,280	$2,208	$2,307	$2,297	$2,355	$2,381	$2,532	$2,559
Aid per recipient—constant dollars	$2,917	$2,867	$2,660	$2,681	$2,570	$2,561	$2,533	$2,587	$2,497
Supplemental Loans for Students									
Recipients	0	7,000	31,000	56,000	84,000	100,000	169,000	618,000	807,000
Aid per recipient—current dollars	0	$2,334	$2,524	$2,582	$2,631	$2,641	$2,729	$2,877	$2,567
Aid per recipient—constant dollars	0	$2,934	$3,041	$3,000	$2,944	$2,871	$2,904	$2,939	$2,506
Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students									
Recipients	1,000	22,000	49,000	66,000	93,000	93,000	112,000	167,000	203,000
Aid per recipient—current dollars	$2,500	$2,541	$2,505	$2,596	$2,636	$2,647	$2,744	$3,012	$3,133
Aid per recipient—constant dollars	$3,415	$3,194	$3,018	$3,017	$2,950	$2,878	$2,919	$3,077	$3,058
State Grants and State Student Incentive Grants									
Recipients	1,140,000	1,448,000	1,493,000	1,528,000	1,580,000	1,543,000	1,552,000	1,554,000	1,585,000
Aid per recipient—current dollars	$770	$689	$723	$763	$822	$899	$970	$1,016	$1,082
Aid per recipient—constant dollars	$1,052	$866	$871	$887	$919	$977	$1,032	$1,038	$1,056

Note: Because many data sources do not separate financial assistance for undergraduate and graduate students, these figures describe aid to both. They give a consistent picture over time of aid available to students in general, but the impact of the aid may be different for the two groups.
Several of the "federally supported" aid programs include small amounts of money from sources other than the federal government. For example, College Work-Study includes some contributions by institutions, although most of the funds in the program are federal. Perkins Loans are financed from federal and capital contributions and collections from borrowers.
Federal State Student Incentive Grants are reported under "federally supported" aid and excluded from state awards.
Funds for Stafford Loans (formerly called Guaranteed Student Loans), Supplemental Loans for Students, and Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students come mostly from private sources. The federal government subsidizes interest payments and repays defaults. Amounts reported represent loan commitments rather than amounts loaned, but there is not much difference between the two.
Veterans' benefits are payments for postsecondary education and training to veterans and their dependents.
Military aid covers the Armed Forces Health Professions Scholarship program, Reserve Officers' Training Corps programs for the Air Force, Army, and Navy, and higher-education tuition assistance for military personnel on active duty.
An asterisk (*) indicates estimated figures.
Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: THE COLLEGE BOARD